North-Carolina Standard

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY .- Four dollars per annum TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY .- Six dollars per an-

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Che Standard.

RALEIGH: FRIDAY, JULY 17, 1863.

The Latest News-Gen. Lee's Army. We are still without full and definite accounts from Confederate sources of the late battles at Get-

Gen. Lee was still, at the latest dates, at Hagars town, with his line extended towards the Potomac at Williamsport. The Yankee forces are in his neighborhood, and thought to be in his front and rear. We have had rumors of another great battle near Hagarstown, but these rumors are not thus far confirmed. It is thought, however, that another great conflict canno. be long postponed. Delay is dangerous to the Confederates. It enables the federals to add to their numbers from all quarters. The Richmond Enquirer of Tuesday last says:

"The President received a letter from General Lee, on Saturday, which puts to rest all anxieties in relation to the situation of our army in Maryland and confirms the statements which have been made that our army has been uniformily victorious in its encounters with the enemy in Pennsylvania. The letter states in effect, that the engagements at Get-tysburg resulted in defeating the enemy impletely, in killing and wounding a number exceeding our own, and in the capture of a large number of prisoners; that the falling back of our army to Hagerstown was a prudential move, not occasioned by any success on the part of the enemy, and not through any apprehension of contingencies arising which might ensure his success at that point. The gist of the letter, in a few words, is that the enemy was even more thoroughly cut up and whipped than he has ever been upon Southern soil, and that the occupation of Hagerstown was a movement dictated by strategy and prudence, as essential to the success of the campaign. The secret involved in this movement may as well be left to Gen. Lee to develope in his own good time. The prisoners in our hands and on the way here, are, we understand, estimated at between 15,000 and 18,000. The army is in fige spirits and excellent condition."

The people would have been better pleased if they could have had the whole of Gen. Lee's letter. From Jackson.

News from Jackson to the 14th. Fighting still going or between Gen. Grant and Gen. Johnston Considerable loss on both sides.

From Charleston. The Yankees are actively engaged in fortifying their position at the south end of Morris' Island .-Fort Sumter maintains a slow but constant shelling of the enemy's position.

No troops had been landed from the Yankee gun boats on the James River up to the 14th. The flotillla was reported moving up towards City Point near Petersburg. The militia of Petersburg and vicinity have been called out to meet the enemy.

From the North. As evidence of the loss of the federals in the late battles, one of their correspondents states that one of their brigades went in 2,100 strong, and came out with only 400. Some of the federal papers admit their loss to have been 25,000, but they claim that the Confederate loss was equal to theirs. The New York Herald of a late date says:

"Lee is sending over to the Virginia shore his wounded and his supply trains, but no troops have yet crossed. Ammunition is being hurried over to the Maryland shore, and there is every indication that Lee intends to give us battle at Hagerstown .-His position is an excellent one, and affords better opportunities for defensive operations than that occupied by us at Gettysburg."

President Davis calls for more Conscripts! President Davis has issued his proclamation, declaring, in his judgment, that the necessity of the public defence requires that every man, capable of bearing arms, between the ages of 18 and 45, should now be called out to do his duty in defense of his country, and in driving back the invaders now within the lines of the Confederacy.

He therefore calls out all white residents of the Confederate States, between the ages aforesaid, and orders all persons subject to this call, not now in military service, upon being enfolled to repair forthwith to the conscript camps of their respective States, under pain of being held and punished as deserters. He further orders that it shall be lawful for any person embraced within this call to volunteer for service before enrollment.

If all male white residents are called for, the principals of substitutes, County and State officers of all kinds, and the militia generally are included !as well as all persons exempted by act of Congres If this be so, the call is not in accordance with law But we prefer to see the call in full before submit-

The Military Power to be Supreme! The Charlotte Bulletin of July 9th says:

"We are in favor of military law overriding all human laws so long as we are engaged in the present war, and with a people who know no law. And the Richmond Enquirer of the 15th, no

doubt speaking for the administration at Richmond,

"All laws ought to be silent except military law. We regard all Judges and Courts, State and Confederate, all Congresses and Legislatures as a nuisance, save in so far as they help us to strengthen the hands of the commander-in-chief of this Confed-* There is no interest or institution in the country worth mentioning now, except the army. The government of the Confederacy is the government of the army; and no citizen has any rights which can interfere with or impede its effi-

We are not much surprised at these declarations. They are just such as we have along told our readers would be made when the time came. If the Enquirer speaks for the President, and if the President intends to carry out this programme, then he will be a despet, and our property, our liberty, and our lives will be in his hands. If our State Courts and our Legislatures are to be nuisances except when they bend to the will of the commander-inchief, then is that commander-in-chief clothed with more power than the Queen of England or the Emperor of France. If these doctrines are to prevail they will work a thorough revolution in our system of self-government. Constitutions and civil law will disappear, and the bloody hand of military power tes and people to a blind, unressoning, stavish obedience! Are we ready for that !- peace, let them say so, Is North-Carolina a sovereign State? - or is she only a province?

Meekly

Vol. XXIX.—No. 30.

RA LEIGH, N. C., WEDNES

Peace-When shall we have Peace? We copy the following from the Raleigh Daily Progress of the 15th instant:

"We favor peace because we believe that peace now would save slavery, while we very much fear that a prolongation of the war will obliterate the last vestige of it. We are for peace because there has been enough of blood and carnage, enough of widows and orphans, heartbroken mothers and sorwidows and orphans, heartorken mothers and sorrowing fathers. We are for peace, because, with an implicit faith in Divine teaching, we believe that the sins of nations as of individuals will overtake them, and that God will avenge himself on this American people, if this unnatural, fratricidal butchery is suffered to go on. We have nothing to advise, nothing to suggest, but we know we but express the truth when we declare that the earnest prayer of all right thinking men, everywhere, is for peace, and that our people, here, in North-Carolina, now as several months ago, are in favor of any peace that does not enslave and degrade them—any peace

that is honorable and that respects our rights. We earnestly hope that the peace element at the North will revolt at the great struggle at Gettysburg, and compel the despotism that is consuming them to agree to a settlement of the whole matter, upon terms that we can accept. They have to choose between giving us peace upon our own terms, and fighting on, for we have three or four hundred thousand men in the field and can fight for years

The horizon is dark and gloomy, people are thoughtful and anxious, and men are eagerly asking what is to come. We have no comfort for any one, for our perils are great and our future is gloomy.—
Let every man put himself on a war footing and nerve his arm and steel his heart for the trying scenes through which he is to pass."

We agree with our cotemporary in much of the above. But we have no idea that we can obtain peace upon our own terms." The most powerful nations seldom succeed in doing that. What the great mass of our people desire is a cessation of hostilities, and negotiations. If they could reach that point they would feel that the conflict of arms would not be renewed, and that some settlement would be effected which would leave them in the future in the enjoyment of "life, liberty, and hap-

It is a great crime, especially at a time like this to conceal the truth from the people. We intend to tell them the truth as far as we know it, let the consequences be what they may. .

From the beginning of the war to the present the enemy has slowly but surely gained upon us; and but for the extraordinary endurance and courage of our troops, his flag would now be floating at the capital of every State. We have lost Missouri, Maryland, Kentucky, Tennessee, the Mississippi valley. Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas, and considerable portions of other States. Vicksburg has fallen, as we feared many months ago it would. Port Hudson has fallen. Charleston, Mobile, and Savannah will probably go next. Gen. Lee is attempting to retire from Maryland with his spoils, but no substantial victory has crowned his arms. We are weaker to-day than when he crossed the Potomac into Maryland. Our recruits in the way of conscripts will scarcely keep our regiments full, and we cannot hope to add materially to our forces. Our fighting population is pretty well exhausted. Every body knows this .-The North knows it, and so does Europe. On the contrary, our enemies, flushed with triumph, have a large army in the field, and their President has just called for three hundred thousand more. He will get them. The movement on Pennsylvania by Gen. Lee, and the fall of Vicksburg and Port Hudson, have hushed all clamors for peace in the North, and have banded the people there as one man for the prosecution of the war. We have nothing to hope for from foreign nations, and, just as our cause is we see no indications that Providence is about to interpose in our behalf. The war, then, will go on. One side or the other must conquer. Will five millions of whites conquer twenty millions of the same race? Will they conquer a peace on the very soil of these twenty millions? Not, in any event, if these twenty millions possess ordinary manhood and will fight. They fought at Sharpsburg and at Gettysburg, and they worsted us at the latter place .-Northern troops are not cowards -they fight nearly as well as Southern troops. We cannot achieve signal victories over them on their own soil.

What then? If the worst is destined to overtake us, would it not be wise and prudent to take ess than the worst, provided we could do so com-

natibly with honor? The Richmond Enquirer recently declared that there were but two roads before the South—one, to invade the North and conquer a peace, and the other, to restore or reconstruct the old government. That paper was either indulging vain speculations as to the future, or it will be prepared to abandon the contest if Gen. Lee should fail in his efforts to conquer a peace by invading the North. To abandon the contest, or to attempt to endure the presence of Northern armies on our soil, and to resist them only by guerrilla warfare, is most probably to be conquered. It does not follow that a nation is not conquered because all its troops, or a considerable portion of them are not whipped or captured. Whipped we have never been, and never will be, but we may be overcome by mere physical force. Such was the fate of Poland, Hungary, and Ireland. It is no disgrace to a people to be overpowered by mere brute force, if they resist manfully and desperately. No troops since civilization commenced have fought with more courage, or constancy, or ardor than the Southern troops. Their future, and the future of the country for which they are still contending, can never be, in any event, otherwise than respectable and honorable among nations. We grope in the dark like children looking for the designs, and endeavoring to interpret the workings of Providence in the affairs of nations. The birth of a nation on this planet is a great event. The decay and death of a nation is a great event. If it should please Him to build up and perpetuate this new nation of Confederate States, He will do it; if not, He will not do it.-

That is all we know about it. It is time to consult reason and common sense, and to discard prejudice and passion. Our people must look at and act upon things as they are, and not as they would have them. They must remember that they are sovereign—that they are the masters of those who administer the government—that the government was established by them, for their benefit; and they must not be afraid to utter their opinions freely and boldly. If they want continued wasting, bloody war, let them say so; if they want on which they would have it. That peace cannot American Gold, 38‡ a 39‡. Tennessee 6's, 66.
be attained by fighting merely is now apparent to North-Carolina 6's, 65. Missouri 6's, 71‡.

all. In the language of a highly intelligent friend who writes us from a County bordering on the South-Carolina line, (from whom we should like to hear at some length,) "the people are tired of this awful war. It must end at some time, and there must be a starting point to an end. Let our next Congressional elections turn on the proposition that Congress shall appoint commissioners to meet others on the part of Lincoln, to make an honest effort to stay the effusion of blood by an honorable adjustment. Let what these commissioners may do be submitted to the people. If they approve it neace will be the result; if they reject it, the war

will be renewed and continued indefinitely." If an honorable peace were tendered by the Southern rejected by the North, desperation would then nerve every Southern arm, and our people would share acommon fate and fill a common grave. But this awful result, it seems to us, may be averted. It may do much good, and can do no harm to talk-to negotiate, or to pave the way to negotiations while

We spoke just now of the worst befalling our people as the result of this war. What is the worst? It would be the condition of provincial dependence on the federal government, each State being ruled by a military Governor as Tennessee is. and the emancipation and arming of our slaves in our midst. That would be the worst. If the war continues is it not likely that this will happen?-Judging the future by the past-and we have no other means of judging-we fear it will. What then? Must we rush on to our doom? Must the sword still wave, and the strong arm of physical force still exert itself, and no effort be made by mental and moral means to close the war? Why, North-American savages sometimes bury the tomahawk and meet together to smoke the pipe of peace. Are we of the North and South-Christians as we pro-

fess to be-more savage than the savages? These are sad truths, but we feel it to be our duty to lay them before our readers. We do not censure others for entertaining their own opinions, and we have a right to express ours without censure from friend or foe. But censure, and even the grossest abuse we feel sure we shall incur; yet "none of these things move us," when we know we are speaking the truth, for the sake of humanity and liberty, in the name of the people themselves, who ought to be, if they are not practically, the masters of us all.

Gov. Graham passed through this place on Wednesday morning last with his son, Capt. William A. wounded in the leg in one of the late battles. Gov. G. has, we believe, five sons in the service.

We publish to day the list of casualties in the 5th and 13th regiments. We have also received from Lieut. Col. Speer of the 28th, a list of the casualties in that regiment, which shall appear in our next.-There were of this regiment fourteen killed, one hundred and seventeen wounded, and ninety-four missing. Col. S. fears that a large portion of the missing are killed. Col. Lowe was wounded severely, and Col. Speer, Maj. Stowe, and Adj't. Folger,

THE 47TH, 26TH, AND 14TH.-These regimentsthe two former belonging to Gen. Pettigrew's, and the latter to General Ramseur's brigade-suffered greatly in the Gettysburg battles. Wake County has four companies in the 47th, one in the 26th, and two in the 14th. The 47th was commanded by Col. G. H. Faribault, who was wounded; the 26th, (Gov. Vance's old regiment,) by Col. Burgwyn, who was killed; and the 14th, formerly Col. Daniel's, by Col. Bennett, reported wounded.

We learn that all of the Raleigh Rifles and Oak City Guards, with the exception of Capt. Jones and Lieutenants Bryan, Hardie, and Bevers, were killed or wounded, and made prisoners.

A letter from an officer of the 47th, who was wounded, dated Winchester, July 9th, to his father in this City, says:

"We have lost more than two-thirds of our regiment, killed and wounded. You never saw any thing like it, thousands of killed and wounded all over the ground. Our regiment is ruined forever, nearly all killed, wounded and missing. I can't give you a list of killed now, for I don't know. Calvin Rabon, Buck. Wilson, ooth of Turner Med-lin's sons and James Sneed, all killed, and a great many others. Dowd Honeycut, badly wounded; James 'Dew, wounded.'

We have been kindly furnished with the following letter, written by an officer of the 47th to his parents in this City: CAMP OF THE 47TH REG'T. N. C. T.,)

HAGERSTOWN, MD., July 10, 1863. My DEAR FATHER AND MOTHER :- Thank God am once more permitted to write you, and let you know that I have been spared through the hard tought battles of the 1st and 3d of July at Gettysburg, Pa. I came out unburt, with the exception of a slight graze on the middle finger of my right hand. I was shocked by a shell also. We have to mourn the loss of many thousands of our poor soldiers, who have fought their last fight. In our company, C, Sergt. E. C. N. Green and private Han-sel Poole were killed instantly, on the 1st of July. Capt. Iredell's arm was shot off, and he has since died. Several of the men were wounded, but not

On July 8d. Lt. Norfleet was wounded severely if not mortally, and Corpl Gaston Utley killed. Lt Whiting, Sergt. L. M. Green, and Corpl. R. B. Bed dingfield were wounded and left on the field. Lieut.

W. was shot in head, Sergt. G. in face, and Corpl.

B. struck by shell and whether killed not known. Privates John Done, Nicholas Gill, John Johnson, Geo. W. Partin, J. W. Pilkerton and Joe Woodard are missing. Lt. Col. Graves, Major Crudup and Adjutant Powell were seen to fall, and have not been since heard from. Jim Andrews was wounded and left on the field.

The officers missing from the Regiment are Lts. Evans, Whiting, Drake, Joyner, Newsom, Watson, Capt. Davis, Lt. Col. Graves, Major Orudup and Ad-

The following are the officers wounded and taken off the field: Col. G. H. Faribault, slightly in right arm; Lts. Westray Bunn, Perry, Norfleet, Ray, Robinson, Gill, Tunstall, Williamson, Womble, Jones, Rogers and Capt. Faucette. Lt. Rogers is slightly wounded in the leg, and is with his com-

Williams are safe, as are Deems Smith and Bragg. Rufus Ruth of the 14th Reg't., had his arm ampu-Gen. Pettigrew was wounded in the left arm had his horse shot under him.

JULY 22, 1863.

WHOLE NUMBER 1481

Latest Northern News a give below some items of Northern news from rn papers of the latest dates received in Rich-

be latest intelligence from the armies says that saides were massing their troops, and that there is immediate prospect for another battle. A stch from Washington, dated on the 10th, says: the last accounts from the front, the two a were not over ten miles apart. Lee's army these from Hagerstown to Williamsport, and sade was moving from Boonsboro' on two rds Lee. Our advance was six miles be-

A dispatch from Frederick sava :

To-morrow, in all probability, will be an event-ful day. Desultory artillery firing and cavalry reconnoissances have continued since last evening until this afternoon, in order to feel for the posi-tion of the enemy, and to place our troops accor-dingly. The fight will take place, it is believed, illiamsport. I cannot now give the position

Les cannot cross the river even if he had the means and a clear way before him; he is too hard pressed by Meade, and must keep every man on this side to resist an attack. A dispatch to the New York Times, says:

The Potomac is yet too high for Lee to attempt a crossing of his infantry. They are trying to shove a potion of their force and their wounded across the river at Sheppardstown.

The rebels have run the greater portion of their trains into a valley near Williamsport, and covered then by artillery posted on the south side of the Potonac.

A dispatch to the New York Times says : Let is massing the remnants of his army on the old tattle field of Antietam. Prisoners state that his ammunition is nearly exhausted, and that in case he is attacked by our forces he will be obliged to rely almost exclusively upon the bayonet.

The rebels were drawn up in line of battle this morning at a place called Benevold, 31 miles from Boonsboro', on the road to Hagerstown. From there they extend towards the Potomac, in the viunity of Bakersville. They are throwing up riflepits in the vicinity of Fairplay, and probably will await our attack. Another desperate battle may be expected in the next two days. Our forces are now so disposed that a collision may occur almost

The Philadelphia Inquirer, speaking of the situa-

tion of the two armies, says, editorially:
We are still assured that another great battle is mpending. Lee has concentrated his forces about Hagerstown, thereby commanding the roads which converge about Williamsport. He has a strong line to repel an attack, and a convenient one to cover the transit of his men and trains to the south side of the river. One of our correspondents says, however, that Lee is so hard pressed by General Meade that he cannot cross, even if he had th means. There is some difference of opinion as to the locality where the expected collision will occur, one of our correspondents naming Williams-port and the other suggesting the old ground at Anticiam. Some point between the two will probably be the spot. Constant skirmishing is going on between our cavalry and the troops on Lee's flank.

Where General Meade's army is and what he is doing, it is not for us to say. They are, however, at the right place and at just the right work. If it is found politic to fight another pitched battle, General Meade will not hesitate to take the risk. but if he concludes, on the other hand, that it will be best to cut up Lee's army by piece meal, he will, without doubt, take the responsibility of pursuing that course. In either case he is entitled to and should receive the popular support.

In the meantime, the government is supporting the army of the Potomac in the most prompt and energetic manner. Every thing in that respect is moving on just as it should move. The same wise policy that strengthened General Grant in his great struggle at Vicksburg, is brought to bear in favor of the army of the Potomac. Every hour is adding to the probability that Lee's ill-advised campaign will terminate in a crushing disaster to him, to his army, and to the rebellion.

Cannonading was heard all along the line during the day, but no general engagement has taken place. General Lee was at Hagerstown last evening .-Generals Early and Ewell were holding the place with a large torce, and are fortifying the eminences The rebel line extends from a point east of Ha-

gerstown to beyond St. Paul, on the National turnpike.
The bridges over Antietam creek have all been

destroyed, and the rebels are in position on the other side, fortifying. Our cavalry are scouring the country and cap-

turing rebel wagon trains. Over three hundred wagons, well loaded, were captured yesterday by Captain Boyd. Some have escaped over the Potomac, which is still very high.

It is believed that all the bridges over the Sheandoah route to Richmond have been destroyed

by our cavalry forces in Virginia.

Nothing is definitely known of the number of rebels this side of the Potomac, or of the amount of ammunition in their possession. But it is generally believed, from the preparations making, that they will fight with the utmost desperation before surrender. A general engagement is momentarily

Of course, the Yankee capital held a great jubiled over the news of the fall of Vicksburg. Secretary Stanton called for "a salute of one hundred guns," and flags were thrown to the breeze from all the government buildings and offices. At 8 P. M a and marched up Pennsylvania avenue, headed by the Marine Band, to the Executive Mansion, an serenaded and enthusiastically cheered the President with repeated cheers for Generals Grant The President appeared at the window, smid loud cheers, and spoke as follows:

"Fellow-citizens-I am very glad indeed to see you to-night, and yet I will not say I thank you for this call, but I do most sincerely thank Almighty. God for the occasion on which you have called.—
[Cheera.] How long ago is it? Eighty odd years since on the Fourth of July for the first time in the history of the world a nation, by its representatives, assembled and declared as a self-evident truth, 'that all men are created equal.' [Cheers.] That was the birthday of the United States of America. Since then the Foorth of July has had several very peculist recognitions. The two most distinguished men in the framing and support of the Declaration were Thomas Jefferson and John Adams—the one having anned it and the other sustained it the most forci ly in debate—the only two of the fifty-five who sustained it being elected President of the United States. Precisely fifty years after they put their hands to the paper, it pleased Almighty God to take both from this stage of action. This was indeed an rdinary and remarkable event in our history. this stage of existence on the same day and month of the year; and now in this last Fourth of July just passed, when we have a gigantic rebellion at the bettom of which is an effort to overthrow the rinciple that all men were created equal, we have be surrender of the most powerful position and, army on that very day, [cheers.] and not only so, but in a succession of battles in Pennsylvania, near The following are the quotations of the Northern but in a succession of battles in Pennsylvania, near the following are the quotations of the Northern but in a succession of battles in Pennsylvania, near the following are the quotations of the Northern but in a succession of battles in Pennsylvania, near the following are the quotations of the Northern but in a succession of battles in Pennsylvania, near

tion that all men are created equal, "turned tail" and run. [Long continued cheers.] Gestlemen, this is a glorious theme, and the occasion for a speech, but I am not prepared to make one worthy of the occasion. I would like to speak in terms of praise due to the many brave officers and soldiers, who have fought in the cause of the Union and liberties of their country from the beginning of the war. These are trying occasions, not only in success, but for the want of success. I dislike to mention the name of one single officer, lest I might do wrong to those I might forget. Recent events bring up glorious names, and particularly prominent ones; but these I will not mention. Having said this much, I will now take the music."

At the close of the President's speech the crowd proceeded to the War Department, and Birenaded and cheered Mr. Stanton. The Secretary appeared on the steps, and made a short, stirring speech. He said that something under two years age, on receipt of an offer of conditional surrender from a rebel army, the General in command replied: "I

rebel army, the General in command replied: " propose to move immediately on your works." The same General again moved on the enemy's works, and the result is Vicksburg. He paid many flat-tering compliments to General Grant, also to Gen. Meade. He concluded with saying, "The same strategy, the same bravery, the same indomitable zeal, which have driven the enemy from the banks of the Mississippi, and the banks of the Susquehannah, will, in a very short period, drive every armed rebel from the field, and every Copperhead to his

The Secretary next introduced Major General Halleck, who was received with applause. He alluded to the time when he first took command of the Western army, two years ago. Since then Grant had been under his command. He had fought fifteen battles and won fifteen victories. He was in Vicksburg on the fourth, he will be in Port Hudson to morrow or next day. [Renewed cheer-

After General Halleck finished speaking, he was succeeded by Messrs, Wilkinson, Wilson and Washourn, who gave an account of Gen. Grant's career : and the Jim Lane branch from the main crowd called on Mr. Seward, who spoke some minutes. Mr. Seward said, that in his efforts to crush the ebellion, he had abandoned party and friends, and nad taken Andrew Johnson as his file leader .-Speaking of his devotion to his country, he added that no human being could, ever make him, the re-cipient of any favor from the nation after the close the rebellion. He had determined that, for one, he would not be swerved from his path by the lust for power, under which patriotism was so blighted.

LIST OF CASUALTIES. Fifth North-Carolina Regiment.

The following is a list of casualties in the 5th regiment N. C. troops, at the battle of Gettysburg,

Killed—1st Lt Matthew J Malone, Co D: 2d Lt C C Rawls, Co G; 2d Lt W A Carr, Co E. Private J T Womble, Co A; Corp'l J S Morgan, Co B; Privates R H Blount, W H Jackson, G R Williams, L Worrel, J King, Co B; M D Bridges, L H Jones, Co C; Sergts J M Miller Wm Steele, Privates Geo Waller, Co E; N Ethridge, D L. Williams, J G Clifford, M P Morgan, Co G; S Riley, Co I; J Al-len, J M Heileg, Tobias Cruse, Geo Keith, Aaron Bostian, Issac Earnhart, Co K.

Wounded-Captain S B West, commanding regiment, shoulder; Lieut F J Haywood, Adjt, buttock

Company A-Lt H H Smith, finger; Sergts S Rose, arm; S Boon, hand; Corpls J W Monk, side J M Fox, leg; Privates N K Goodwin, shoulder Robtert Adkinson, head; N M Braddy, hip; T T Burke, arm and head; Jas Smith, hip; M Sisemore, arm and head; W B Antony, thigh; N Gee, arm; H L Webster, thigh; Levi Cook, hand; C F Harper thigh; E Kinsaul, J F Beal, head.

B—1st Lt J F Cross, shoulder; Corpls J Haya, face and leg; R W Hays, head; B F Willey, arm and thigh; Privates J A Howell, arm; Calvin Hays. shoulder; P E Matthews, head; B F Thompson, shoulder; B F Powell, do; D Knight, do; John Parker, stomach; L Draper, neck; R A Saunders, thigh and shoulder; R H Knight, neck.

C—2d Lt H L Watson, head; Sergt J K Whilley, hip; Corpl. A Creech, hand; Privates W Garner, heads

shoulder; K Brown, neck and hand; D W Lee shoulder; W N Harper, Jones Faulk, arm; N Faulk shoulder; B N Dean, neck; Jas Dean, hip; — Durham, hand and arm; N Corbet, wrist; U John son, arm; J Hudson, arm and side; L Sasser, wrist and face; B Massingill, eye; W B Jowvringan shoulder; Wm Rains, hip; J H Williams, face; G R Pool, head; J Foard, hand.

D-Sergt J W Barrow, thigh; Private G E Yart, E-Lt M F Hunt, head; Lt R C West, shoulder Sergt D C Basinger; abdomen; Corpl John Scott, thigh; Privates W J Bond, head; P Cunningham, leg; G S Council, thigh; J N Morgan, hand; G W Long, foot; D H Hewitt, side; Wm Riggsby,

F.—2d Lieut W A Riddick, hand; Corporal C Hobbs, testacles; privates J F Endey, shoulder; M M Endry, arm, head and knee; J Peck, head; J R Carter, leg; J D Whitley, back; G W Gafely breast; A S Barringer, breast; W Almond, hand

G Kizer, breast.

G Kizer, breast.

G-Capt J M Taylor, abdomen; 1st Lieut T D.

Deems, buttocks; Corpl Jas Pennington, leg; privates G A Barringer, arm; J Robbins, head and arm; J Lock, both feet; J J Boon, jaw; W L Light, —; R Watson, chest and side; J Anderson, leg; W Dickson, leg; M Mason, leg; B L Collett, —; D Baker, arm; W A Williams, leg and mouth; IT Weaver, hand.

H—2d Lieut R Cooper, breast; Sergt R Powell, head and breast; Corpl D Parker, leg; privates T Hurdle, breast; M P Morgan, head and shoulder; M M Pool, thigh; J Riddick, side; R Sanders, side; W O Safrit, thigh; J Copeland, arm; J J

Shaver, head; C W Stirewalt, hip.

I—1st Lieut W M Lea, neck; Sergts J E Robinson, head and arm; W F Smith, arm; Corpls B F son, head and arm; W.F. Smith, arm; Corpis B.F. Thompson, leg; John Taylor, shoulder; privates R. Harlow, thigh; T. J. Hoke, neck; B.F. Bean, breast; L. Goodson, side; W.W. Cobb, head; T.H. Wood, neck and thigh; T.J. Hancock, thigh; J.P. Hopkin, shoulder; N. D. Berry, head; E. Lewis,

head and hip.

K-2d Lt J C Irvin, head; Sergt W T Powe, neck; privates W Leffer, shoulder; L D Brinkle, shoulder; E E Leach, arm and leg; E Safrit, arm; E Seaford, shoulder ; L Deal, side and arm ; A Lep pard, hand; S A Bean, neck; W C Sugart, thigh; A A Bostian, elbow; E. Brewer, shoulder; M. Sa-

The above is only a partial list of the casualties, large portion of the wounded having fallen into he hands of the enemy. Very respectfully,

Capt. 5th N. C. T. Thirteenth Regiment N. C. Troops. The following is a list of casualties in the 18th regiment of North-Carolina troops, Scale's brigade, Pender's division, in the engagements around Get-tysburg, Pennsylvania, Lieut Col Hyman command-

ing: Field and Staff-Wounded-Lieut Colonel J H

Company A—Killed—Corpl Henry Waters, private John Robinson. Wounded—Capt E B Withers, 1st Lieut L B Henderson, 2d Lieut J N Williamson, Sergt J M Jones, privates H O Howard, J Totten, Mack Warren, Joseph Moore, P Scott.— Missing—John C Raegan. Total—killed 2, woun-

ded 7, missing 1.

B-Killed-Sergt J N Knox, Corpl R W Chost, privates H S Moser, H C Alexander, A Brimer, L Kimbrell. Wounded-Capt R W Choat, private second and third of the month of July; and on the Walker, (leg amputated,) H F Wolfe, S H Marks, attending servants shall be brought from Virginia fourth the coheres of those who opposed the declara- W A McGinn, N O McGinn. Missing—2d Lieut also.—Grashsborough Patriot.

Private W W Scanfield. Total—killed 2, wounded 8, missing 1.

D.—Killed—3d Escut Thes Chambers, Corpl H A Gordon, privates Jno Evans, Anthony Norman, W R Clakley, Andy Stephens, B Y Warren: Wounded—2d Licht W G Woods (supposed mortally,) Corpl B M Stephens, privates Wm Faucatte, they amputated,) J R O'Brien, War Scott, (leg amputated,) W McFarland, (leg amputated,) G B Lee, William Johnson, (supposed mortally.) Total—Killed 7 wounded 8,

R.—Killed—Thes Penville W W Moreky J M

wounded 8.

E.—Killed—Thos Fonville, W W Murray, J M Heicks, Setley Gerriner. Wounded—Capt Thos A Martin, list Lieut Jas Beson, 2d Lieut J R Ireland, Sergta J P Bradshaw, J A Dickey, W F Feucette, privates John Adams, C J Andrews, W Boggs, G W Holt, G A Keck, J M Lackey, Caleo May, Jas M Matthews, A J Rike, Mathew Patton, R B Forshee. Missing—J A Rippsy, W M Thompson. Total—killed 4, wounded 16, missing 2.

E.—Killed: Privates M Leonard, James McDaniel, Wm H Penry. Wounded: 1st Lieut Frank Williams, 2d Lieut N B Lain; Sergt J A Nail; Privates A O Daywalt, John Havris, R A Holt, GW Kinkle, U O May, Jso Bidenhour, Anderson Bidenhour, Jso Sheats, John Tutorow, T V Vinegum, D C Wallace. Killed 3; wounded 14

G.—Killed: Sergeant R J Stallings, Private E R

G—Killed: Sergeant R J Stallings, Private E R Jones. Wounded: 2d Lieutenant Rufus Atkinson, Sergeant J H Keel, Corporal J R Mayo, Privates L

D Lilley, J B Medford, H Parker, W Proctor, J H

D Lilley, J B Medford, H Parker, W Proctor, J H Whitehurst. Missing: J Savage. Total—Killed 2, Wounded 12, Missing 1.

H—Killed: Private James F Vaughan, Wounded: 1st Lieut J Macline Smith, Sergeant James C Ratliffe, Corporal J M Robertson, leg amputated; Privates Robt Covington, Owen Joyce, Henry Melton, Peter Robinson. Total—Killed 1, wounded 7.

I—Killed: Sergeant Joel Hudson. Wounded: 1st Lieut Win H Winchester, leg amputated; Sergt Josephus Pratt, Privates Henry Carter, Giles Jones, J T Rogers. Missing: Privates Thomas Sunothers. J.T Rogers. Missing: Privates Thomas Smothers, Jas Wray, Leonard Fry. Total—Killed 1, wound-

ed 4, missing 3.

K—Killed: 1st Lieut Wm M Nunnally, Privates
J H Upton, Jas Walker, J F Slade, Richard Ramsey.

Wounded: 2d Lieut Wm R Tolten, leg amputated;
Corporal J H Trolinger. Privates R C Nun, B F Carter, W N Summers, P Summers, Julius Love, Thomas Loftes, W D Wright, John Chambers -Missing: Corporal R W Stanfield; Privates J W Bagby, John Bateman, R C Sanders, G W Ware, O Walker. Total-Killed 5, wounded, 9 missing 6.

RECAPITULATION. Wounded, NAT. S. SMITH, 2d Lieut., Acting Adjutant.

20TH N. C. REGIMENT.-Maj. J. S. Brocks, of this regiment, has communicated to the Wilmington Journal the following list of the casualties in the in the field and staff officers in the late Gettysburg battles. He could not obtain a list of the men :

Killed-None. Wounded-Lt. Col. N. Slough, in left arm , Maj.

J. S. Brooks, in left arm.

Company A—Wounded, Capt. P. A. Smith, in foot; Lt. J. D. Irwin, in hand.

Company C—Wounded, Lt. P. Williams, in face.

Company D—Killed, Lt. J. L. Gore.

Company F—Wounded, J. W. Wright, in face. Killed, Lt. F. C. Wilson. Company H-Wounded, Capt. C. B. Monk, in

Company I—Wounded, Capt. D. J. Derano, in All the wounds are slight. The Richmond Examiner says Gen. D. H. Hill

has been made a Lieutenant-General and sent to

Mississippi. THE "TITHING MAN."

The appointment by the Confederate authorities of one Major Bradford, of Virginia, as Tithing manseen, denunciations from the entire press of the State. in-Chief for this State, calls forth, so far as we have

As this is an office never before heard of in this immediate section, and as our readers may possibly wish some light on the subject, for the benefit of those who have not a big dictionary to consult, we TITHE, n. [Sax. teotha, probably contracted from teogetha, as the verb is teighthian, to decimate.—
See Ten.]

The tenth part of any thing; but appropriately, the tenth part of the increase annually arising from the profits of land and stock, allotted to the clergy for their support. Tithes are personal predial, or mixed; personal, when accruing from labor, art, trade, and navigation; predial, when issuing from the earth, as hay, wood, and fruit; and mixed, when accruing from beasts which are fed from the ground.—Blackstone.

TITHE, c. t. To levy a tenth part on; to tax to

the amount of a tenth When thou hast made an end of tithing all the tithes of thine increase.—Deut. xxvi. Ye tithe mint and rue.-Luke xi. : TITHE, v. i. To pay tithes. - Tusser.

TITH'ED, (tithd,) pp. Taxed a tenth.
TITHE-FREE, a. Exempt from the payment of TITHE'-PAY-ING, a. Paying tithes; subjected to pay tithes .- Franklin. TITH'ER, n. One who collects tithes.

TITH'ING, ppr. Levying a tax on to the amount of TITH'NG, n. A decennary; a number or company er, were sureties or free pledges to the king for of tithings in England is ascribed to Alfred .-

TITE:NG MAN, n. [tithing and man.] The chief man of a tithing; a headberough; one elected to preside over the tithing.—Blackstone.

2. A peace officer; an under constable.

8. In New England, a parish officer annually elected to preserve good order in the church du ring divine service, and to make complaint of any

So it will be seen that the old royal institution ascribed to King Alfred, of England, is to be revived in the Confederate States of America, and the "chief man of the tithing," he who is "elected to preside over the tithing," of North Carolina, is a Virginian, and of course in so far as that matter extends his "royalty" cannot be questioned by the simple-hearted people of the good old North State. The mere announcement that our "chief man of the tithing" is a F. F. V., will satisfy the most incredulous of the people that he is in high favor at least with those who appear to offer every possible indignity to this State, and it will likewise, no doubt, strengthen them in the belief that we really have no men amongst us qualified to discharge the duties of the most trifling civil office. Unless this notion is already too strongly implanted in the notion is already too strongly implanted in the minds of our people, we think some plan should be devised whereby the authorities at Richmond may be given to understand that the people of North Carolina are really rational beings, live in houses, and are supposed to possess souls; that they pay their debts, even in kind, and are in earnest about maintaining the credit of the government; that though they bear a great deal without even a murmur, yet there is a point in their existence beyond which forbearance doth cease to be a virtue; and further, that this point has at length been reached.

As to how the "head man of the borough," or the "chief man of the tithing" is required to attire and deport himself, we know not. In the days of King Alfred, we believe, such an officer wore a coat of mail, rode a large horse, and carried a heavy shield, being followed by a retinue of squires, pages, and lackey-men generally. The man who is "elected to preside over the tithing" in North-Carolina may possibly wish to revive this ancient custom, to which